



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 28, 1910.
HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE APPLAUSE.
JULIUS KAHN VS. WALTER MACARTHUR.
CIVIL SERVICE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.
A REGRETTABLE RESIGNATION.
THE CURSE OF DRUDGERY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1910.

No. 37

THE QUESTIONS AND THE ANSWERS.

The series of replies to political questions printed in the "Labor Clarion" during the past four weeks have aroused considerable interest. Many of the candidates have advanced pertinent suggestions—some of them possessing undoubted value. The merit of the proposition lies in the publicity and the way the office seekers are placed on record. The questions were clear. Most of the answers have been likewise. It is interesting to note the opinions on the equal suffrage issue. While most of the candidates have come out openly in favor, too many have side-stepped. The man who "hasn't made up his mind," or "wants to hear both sides present their arguments," and so on, is usually an individual opposed to woman suffrage, minus the courage of his convictions. We prefer those who boldly oppose the issue to those who "trim." The ladies have been watching the answers carefully, as may be expected.

There is a unanimity not unexpected to nearly all the queries. The advantage of printing the replies is to put Mr. Candidate where he cannot subsequently dodge or "fall down." It may not be news to hear that sometimes candidates do one or the other of these two things!

If a man is elected and fails to live up to his ante-election pledge or pledges, he deserves the condemnation that will surely be his portion.

Readers who would like to have the series of papers containing the replies may be accommodated by inquiring at the "Labor Clarion" office, 316 Fourteenth street.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Coming almost direct from the International Socialist Congress, and but a few months from that regular training school of so many Socialists, a military prison, Karl Liebnacht, son of Wilhelm Liebnacht, is now upon a lecture tour in this country under the auspices of the Socialists.

He is a graduate, with a doctor's degree, from one of the best German universities, and occupies a prominent place on the Berlin bar as an attorney. But it is not as a lawyer or a university graduate that he is best known and feared by the forces of reaction in Germany, but because of his activity and ability as a militant Socialist. While yet a student he undertook the organization of the youth of Germany, and has done more than any one person to build up the strong organization of the young Socialists in his native country.

The prime problem of the young men of war-like Germany is militarism, and Karl Liebnacht has for several years led the anti-militarist movement. His book against militarism brought him a sentence of a year in prison, which he served but a short time ago. The Socialists have often gone to the prisons for their candidates, and it was no surprise when he was elected to the Prussian Landtag while he was in a cell. In that most reactionary Legislature he soon took a most important part. He was one of the foremost fighters for a change in the vicious class system by which the members of that body are elected, and was prominent in the great fight that reached its gigantic street demonstrations last summer, and which has at last forced a promise of early changes.

Arrangements are being made by the local Socialists for a meeting upon Liebnacht's arrival.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Home Industry League Applause

In the Palace Hotel last Friday afternoon there was a luncheon given by the Home Industry League. Plans for a general advertising campaign were discussed, with a special view to the exploitation of goods turned out by members of the league. Representatives of daily, weekly and monthly publications were present as guests.

One of the speeches was delivered by Thomas E. Flynn, proprietor of the "Wasp." Commenting upon Mr. Flynn's forensic effort last week, one of the daily papers says that he "made a fiery address on local industrial conditions."

We learn from a gentleman who was present that the description of Mr. Flynn's address was mild—that he was vivid in his use of language, that he was a guest and is not a member of the Home Industry League, but his remarks were vigorously applauded by many present, showing that the anti-union doctrine was not unpopular with some, at least.

The "Wasp" has a small circulation. It is unable to draw dimes from the thinking section of the community, it certainly doesn't appeal to the masses of our population, and consequently it delves into tirades against the trade union in the hope that its crusade may attract a few nickels from those who delight in that sort of thing.

The foregoing is mentioned for several reasons—to place the "Wasp" where it belongs, to show its inefficiency as a medium of civic worth, to illustrate its sycophancy, and, mainly, to deplore the seeming attitude of support tendered the proprietor of this organ by the Home Industry League of California.

After all is said and done, the citizens of this State are the consumers—the people who will, and do, patronize the products of the merchants and manufacturers who are anxious to sell their goods. Why should these, the majority, be made the butt of an onslaught by the owner of a publication like the "Wasp," to the plaudits of the Home Industry League?

The keynote of the speech can easily be guessed. The trade organizations were undoubtedly blamed for lack of manufacturing. This phase of the industrial problem has been repeatedly referred to in these columns.

Suffice it to say here that we are proud of our leadership in the eight-hour day movement, that we do not contemplate giving up that boom for the Schwab-like satisfaction of adding more millions to someone's bank account, and that the living wages secured by the trade unions are necessary and, after all, a splendid asset for the Home Industry League. The latter needs the co-operation of all.

JULIUS KAHN VS. WALTER MACARTHUR.

(Ordered Published by the San Francisco Labor Council.)

To the Trade-Unionists and other Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of California. Greeting: The California State Federation of Labor herewith presents the record of Congressman Julius Kahn on important labor measures in Congress.

The record and comment thereon are furnished by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Secretaries are requested to read the record at the meetings of their respective organizations.

Fraternally,

D. D. SULLIVAN,

President.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Kahn's Record in Congress.

Presented by the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1910.

Mr. Paul Scharrenburg,

Secretary-Treasurer, California State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith furnish you the Congressional record of Julius Kahn, of the Fourth District of California, insofar as it refers to his attitude upon measures that have come up in the House of Representatives in the interest of labor.

On January 27, 1906, in the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, an Urgent Deficiency Bill came up in the House of Representatives, carrying with it an amendment repealing the Eight-Hour Law on the Isthmus of Panama. In this very important measure, which affected labor vitally and which was passed by the House of Representatives over the protest of Labor, Mr. Kahn is recorded as "not voting."

On February 18, 1907, in the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, when the Sixteen-Hour Bill for railroad employees was before the House, a very objectionable substitute was offered which was considered the merest makeshift ever proposed as a matter of legislation. This substitute was opposed by labor, and when it came to a vote, Mr. Kahn is recorded as "not voting."

On February 23, 1907, when this proposed legislation came before the House again in an improved form, which was acceptable to the representatives of labor, Mr. Kahn is again recorded as "not voting."

On March 1, 1907, when the Ship Subsidy Bill was before the House, a desperate effort was made to pass it. If that bill had been enacted into law, the seamen would have had to sign articles enlisting in the naval reserve, and this would have been a condition to which they would have been compelled to submit before they could have obtained employment as seamen upon privately-owned vessels in fact, their employment would be practically involuntary servitude, and organized labor, as a whole, has always taken a decided stand against such a system. Six separate votes were taken in the House upon the bill. These votes were forced by the opposition under various parliamentary resources, and Mr.

Kahn is recorded as voting "aye," or in favor of this measure.

In the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, when the Employers' Liability Bill was voted upon in the House, on April 6, 1908, Mr. Kahn is recorded as voting "aye." This measure was favorable to labor.

On May 9, 1908, a Child Labor Bill for the District of Columbia passed the House; Mr. Kahn is recorded as voting "aye."

During the session of the Sixty-first Congress, just closed, several measures of interest to labor have passed the House, on none of which a record vote has been taken, largely because of the system prevailing, caused by the arbitrary action of the Committee on Rules and the more arbitrary interpretation of those rules by the Speaker.

On the main legislative propositions in which the American workers have been and are interested, namely, the Anti-Injunction Bill, the amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the extension of the Eight-Hour law to cover contractors and sub-contractors doing work for the United States Government, and the Convict Labor Bill, it is not possible to show by the record what Mr. Kahn's position is toward these measures, largely because they have not been reported by the Judiciary Committee or the Committee on Labor, the committees having these bills under consideration, but Mr. Kahn cannot escape his share of the responsibility because of this lack of opportunity to be recorded; he and his associates in the majority party have no logical excuse nor any plausible explanation to give why this legislation has not been reported out of committee and passed upon by the House. They have permitted the Committee on Rules so to dominate the House that proposed legislation in the interest of justice and humanity pending before other committees has been smothered. This has been done in order to avoid a record vote being taken on such measures, and in order to prevent the House of Representatives from having an opportunity to pass upon such meritorious legislation.

On June 2, 1910, when the Sundry Civil Bill was under consideration in the House, the following amendment was agreed to by the House in the section of the bill appropriating money for the purpose of prosecuting violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law:

"Provided, further, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having for its object the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful."

The Senate struck this proviso from the bill, and when this was reported to the House, June 21, the House refused to concur by a vote of 154 yeas to 105 noes. On that day Mr. Kahn is recorded as "not voting."

On June 23, 1910, the conferees moved to recede and concur—meaning by that, that the House agree with the Senate and eliminate the proviso; Mr. Kahn is again recorded as "not voting." The motion carried by a vote of 138 yeas, 130 nays, 16 answering "present," and 105 "not voting."

It is earnestly desirable that labor and the liberty-loving citizens of your district, throughout your State, and throughout the country, will secure the nomination of bona-fide workmen and advocates of liberty and justice for all the people, as members of Congress and the State Legislatures. Should this be impossible, they should see to it that candidates for nomination before the primaries are held shall emphatically declare themselves as to their position upon the measures in which labor is most vitally interested, and that such prospective members of the State

Legislatures should further pledge themselves not to vote for any candidate for the United States Senate without he also emphatically declare himself in favor of these subjects that labor advocates. The numbers of the bills covering the subjects in this Congress are:

H. R. 25188—Relief from Injunction abuse and amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

H. E. 15441 and S. 5578—Eight-Hour Bills.

H. R. 12000—Convict Labor Bills.

All energies should be centered upon the measures and the candidates so as to secure the legislation amending the Anti-Trust law, and to correct the evils arising from the injunction abuse. In these measures the rights and liberties of the workers are essentially involved.

There are many other bills of great importance before Congress, but the ones mentioned are really the most important, and upon which it is most essential for candidates to declare themselves.

With kind regards, and hoping that this may be of service to the cause of labor and all the people, I am,

Faternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Macarthur On Labor Bills.

The following communication received by the California State Federation of Labor from Walter Macarthur, a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, and originally published in the report of the executive council, is reprinted herewith for the information of voters:

San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1910.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg,

Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of 18th ult., inclosing copies of certain bills now pending in Congress, and requesting a statement of my views thereon. I take pleasure in complying with your request.

Having read these bills with care, and having had considerable experience in the matters dealt with, I do not hesitate to declare my unqualified approval of the proposed legislation. If elected to Congress, I shall make a special effort to secure the passage of these measures.

I favor the passage of the so-called Anti-Injunction Bill as a necessity to the preservation of those popular institutions, free press, free speech, and peaceable assemblage, without which popular government cannot exist. The present tendency of the courts in enjoining the exercise of these rights is a decided violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and unless corrected by such legislation as is here proposed, must lead, first, to the subjection of labor to a state of helplessness, and, secondly, to the destruction of the principle of free government which guarantees all men equal rights and equal protection under the law. Our government is a "government by law." "Government by injunction" is government by men, i. e., by judges. Judges are but human, and therefore likely to err. Judges and courts while administering the law must themselves respect the law. The Anti-Injunction Bill, being designed to "regulate the issuance of injunctions" and to "limit the meaning of 'conspiracy,'" will, when enacted, serve as a guide to the courts and enable them to distinguish clearly between those cases which properly come within the purview of equity power, and those cases which, involving the exercise of personal rights, are clearly beyond the authority of courts to restrain. The bill in question will protect all classes of the people against infringement upon the rights reserved to them by the



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Constitution, and guarantee to all alleged offenders against the law the full exercise of the provisions designed to insure fair trial. The bill ought, therefore, to be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

The passage of the Eight-Hour Bill is necessary to insure proper enforcement of the law already on the statutes of the United States. As things stand, the operation of the National Eight-Hour law is limited to persons working directly for the Government. These constitute, in the aggregate, a small number, as compared with those employed by contractors for the Government. The provisions of the present law ought to be enlarged so as to require that all persons working for the Government, whether directly or under a Government contract, shall be entitled to the benefit of the Eight-Hour law. The exceptions made in the bill, so as to meet the emergencies of war, fire, or other disaster, are ample for the purpose in view. I therefore favor the passage of this bill at the earliest possible moment.

The Prison Labor Bill is designed to afford protection to each State and Territory against the importation from other States or Territories of prison-made products. It is but right that each State should be permitted to make its own laws in the matter of regulating or prohibiting the sale of prison-made products, applicable to such products when imported from other localities. Otherwise, the laws of a given State become nugatory. Free labor ought to be protected against competition with prison labor. Under the circumstances of prison labor, competition is in reality impossible. Whenever a given State determines to protect its own people from such competition at the hands of its own prisoners, it ought to be empowered, under the provisions of the bill here discussed, to protect itself against competition at the hands of prisoners in other States, by the application to the products of the latter of its own laws in the matter. I therefore favor the passage of this bill at the earliest possible moment.

In conclusion, I thank you for the opportunity of stating my views upon these matters, and assure you that I shall regard it as a high privilege to co-operate with the organized workers of California in securing legislation so greatly needed for the protection and advancement of our people.

Respectfully,
(Signed) WALTER MACARTHUR.

AN APPEAL FROM THE FEDERATION.

The struggle for the preservation of trade-unionism in Los Angeles continues with unabated courage, energy and confidence. After a week's sojourn in Los Angeles, the delegates to the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor have returned to their respective homes throughout the State firmly convinced that the Los Angeles Employers' Association has essayed a task impossible of accomplishment. Before leaving, and only after thoroughly reviewing the strike situation, the delegates present, representing 45,000 organized men and women, on October 4th, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be the sense of the eleventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the strikes now on in Los Angeles be continued until real industrial freedom obtains, and until men and women are conceded the right to organize and to say what conditions shall obtain in their crafts, and to that end this convention guarantee them every ounce of moral and financial support."

The executive council of the Federation was also directed to issue this statement and appeal for a continuance of the financial support so willingly and generally rendered during the past four months.

Brothers and sisters in the labor movement of California, this letter is not sent to you merely as an appeal; it is issued to impress upon you one fact: The strikes in Los Angeles must be won, and will be won, anything said to the contrary notwithstanding. There are positively no desertions from the striking unions; there is absolutely not one reason for doubt regarding ultimate victory by the striking unions. During the week before the "Times" explosion, which is now being investigated by a special committee of the State Federation of Labor, there was a pronounced feeling of distress among the members of the Employers' Association, indicating that their fight against organized labor was about at an end. Strange as it may seem, the "Times" explosion inspired the labor crushers with new courage in their hopeless attempt to destroy organization among the workers. Certain newspapers owned by the interests actually endeavored to utilize that deplorable disaster in their "union-busting" crusade by tendering much unsolicited advice to the strikers and urging them to "call off the strikes."

As already stated, the strikes will go on until the employers of Los Angeles agree to the principle of collective bargaining.

The issue is the same today as on the first day of this memorable struggle: "The right of workers to organize and to voice their demands and grievances through their organization."

This is the only issue at stake, and it is worth fighting for and worthy of assistance from every union man and woman in California.

D. D. SULLIVAN,
President.
PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-treasurer.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Practically every American boy has, at some time, been dominated by the notion that he will become President of the United States. Has he not been told repeatedly that this is quite within his rights? Many a boy has realized, with something of a shock, that this great office would undoubtedly be denied him. Fortunately, he soon found some other occupation.

There is something fine in the thought that the greatest gift within the power of the people may, in time, be bestowed upon the humblest youth in the land. But here, as in some other things, it would be well to give the young people

of our country a clear sense of proportion and an appreciation of true values. It is so manifestly impossible for more than perhaps a dozen men to become President during the average period of possibility in a man's life, that it would be well to centre the boy's attention upon those things to which he may attain with almost absolute certainty, if he is willing to pay the price of persistent hard work. For, after all, this is the essence of genius. There are thousands of men in this country, unsuccessful products of our professional schools, who really might have made first-class mechanics. On the other hand, there are large numbers of workingmen who aspired to positions in life for which they were utterly unfitted, and who have today degenerated into bitter cynics. This class furnishes a large percentage of those who are dominated by the spirit of social unrest. They are disappointed visionaries among artisans.

It is unfortunate that our system of education—particularly in our public schools—is such that the vast majority of children, even the sons and daughters of the working class, desire to become professional men and women because they have an idea that such work is more genteel than that in the trades; with the result that the professions are overcrowded with people who are unfitted for the occupation which they have selected as their life's work. The next great task of our educational institutions is so to dignify mechanical labor that it will appeal to the boys because of the possibilities in it for them. This will raise the artisan class to a higher and saner level, and will give the efficient workingman the place in society to which he is justly entitled. It will take away the false conception that to toil with one's hands is to accept a menial position.

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Prove Dynamite Charges False.

Los Angeles, Cal.—F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, has announced the withdrawal of three-quarters of the reward offered for the arrest of the alleged dynamiters in the "Times" explosion. This action on the part of the associated millionaires followed a like withdrawal of rewards by Mayor Alexander.

The reasons for the sudden collapse of the charges made by Harrison Gray Otis against organized labor in connection with the destruction of his newspaper appears, first, in the following statement of Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and delegate to the Los Angeles Convention:

"What is conclusive evidence of the innocence of the labor unions in the matter is that there were thirty-five union men working in the press-room and the stereotyping room of the newspaper. The fact that they were there was quite generally known and it was planned to call them out on strike."

In addition, the Los Angeles unions have now in their possession the sworn statement of a score of experts in the handling of high explosives, who unite in the opinion that dynamite could not have caused the destruction of the "Times" plant, because an immense conflagration immediately followed the explosion. In the San Francisco fire great quantities of dynamite were used to stop the devouring flames. During the recent forest fires in the northwest, dynamite was repeatedly used for the same purpose. The action of this explosive is to smother flame, and consequently, these experts show, an explosion of dynamite did not destroy the "Times" plant.

Farmers Oppose Anti-Trust Act.

Lincoln, Neb.—The gradual drawing together of the interests of farmers and organized labor was evidenced by the resolutions passed by the Farmers' National Congress, assembled in this city, which called for the enactment of national legislation abolishing the restrictions cast upon organized labor and farmers' unions by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Two separate resolutions were passed, one asking for legislation along the lines expressed in the Dolliver bill, and the other incorporating the preamble of the Wilson bill, the latter being endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Chicago Garment Workers Strike.

Chicago, Ill.—By methods of forcing work whereby certain few picked employees are earning as high as \$30 a week while the rest are idle, the firms of Hirsh, Wickwire & Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and B. Kuppenheimer & Co. have driven 3000 garment workers to strike. Cutters were compelled to cut four or five thicknesses at a time, while organized workers were never asked to cut more than two thicknesses. In this way the wages were actually reduced by compelling more work. By machinery it was possible in the big shops to cut sometimes as high as twelve thicknesses at once.

Every one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops are being guarded by policemen and spies. Plain clothes men are also in evidence, and all have played a prominent part in the strike thus far by intimidating the men and women pickets doing strike duty near the various establishments.

Labor Leaders' Trial Postponed.

Washington, D. C.—The contempt cases, in the matter of the Buck's Stove and Range Company boycott, have been postponed by the Supreme Court of the United States to January 16th, al-

though protest was made by the attorney for American Anti-Boycott Association, Danielavenport.

There are at present two vacancies on the bench and it is believed by the union men to be tried that the more judges the greater chance for a favorable decision.

Another factor which postponement will strengthen, is the wave of radical sentiment rapidly sweeping over the country, which promises to land a number of labor and Socialist candidates in the House of Representatives. And judges are not above the effect of these things, not even the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Revolution Right," Says Gompers.

Toledo, Ohio.—Addressing a big mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, joined with Mayor Brand Whitlock in welcoming the new Portuguese Republic.

"The grievances of the American colonists," declared Mr. Gompers, "were as nothing compared with the grievances and inhumanity suffered by the Portuguese people at the hands of the monarch and dynasty. If any people were ever justified in demanding freedom, the people of Portugal were justified."

The ill-concealed royalist sympathies of the majority of the American newspapers were roundly denounced by the speaker, who asserted that these papers had no more liking for a republic in Portugal than they had for a republic in the United States.

Following Mr. Gompers' address, Mayor Whitlock declared himself in favor of labor unions. He said that there is no fight between labor and capital, but that the fight is between laborers and capitalists.

Colorado Coal Miners Slaughtered.

Trinidad, Colo.—Fearing that the actual conditions in the Starkville mine, belonging to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, will be made public, a "dead line" has been established around the property, across which none but the company's trusted agents are allowed to go. Newspaper men are refused all information as to the terrible disaster which snuffed out the lives of half a hundred miners.

Proof that the mine had not been examined for months, and that for an entire year it was in a dangerous condition, is in the hands of the Italian Consul, who is preparing to demand an independent investigation by the United States Government.

Church Convention Lauds Labor.

Boston, Mass.—The Congregational Brotherhood of America has adopted a declaration in favor of labor's demands which exceeds, in outspoken support, anything yet given by a religious body to the cause of the working class. Among the immediate demands which these churchmen pledge themselves to work for are the following:

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality.

"For the abolition of child labor.

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practical point.

"For a release from employment one day in seven.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

"For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury."

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CIVIL SERVICE CHARTER AMENDMENTS

By E. R. Zion.

When the Charter was framed, twelve years ago, three new departments were created—the Departments of Public Works, Health and Electricity. The Charter framers had no knowledge concerning the number, character and compensation of persons to be employed in these departments, therefore they left these important provisions entirely in the discretion of the commissioners controlling these departments.

Practically all the employees of these three departments are supposed to be appointed only after having passed a civil service examination. In case no examination has been held for a particular position, persons may be employed temporarily, pending the holding of an examination.

Since the adoption of the Charter, it has been the custom of the Board of Works to give positions new designations, and to so change their duties as to avoid making appointments from eligible lists. Pending the holding of an examination for the new position, a political friend is temporarily appointed.

To make room for these temporary political appointees, the number of civil-service positions has been reduced, and frequently their salary lowered so as to freeze them out. The result is that after ten years of civil service, there are more political employees in the Departments of Public Works and Health than there are civil service employees. During the month of September, 1910, there were 558 political employees and 567 civil service employees in the Department of Works. For the same month there were 464 political employees and 110 civil service employees in the Department of Health.

If this condition continues, another ten years may see civil service employees completely eliminated from these departments.

The civil service system has not been given a fair trial in San Francisco. The Charter is not properly framed to give it a fair trial. Too much political power is placed in the hands of department commissioners. So long as they have full power to determine the number, character, and compensation of their employees, so long will these departments remain in politics.

The Charter designates the positions and fixes the number and compensation of employees in all the county offices. After ten years' experience, it is now possible to do the same for many permanent positions in the Department of Works, Health and Electricity. Charter amendments numbered 32, 33 and 34 aim to accomplish this purpose.

Charter Amendment No. 32 classifies and fixes the salary of 308 civil service positions under the Board of Works. During the month of September, 1910, the Board employed over 1200 persons. It seems only reasonable that employment will at all times and under all circumstances be found for 308 persons. The Charter provides that each of them may be assigned to any duty by the head of the department.

The framers of the amendment were desirous of including about two hundred more employees in its provisions, but these latter employees were unwilling to have their salaries fixed in the Charter unless they were raised above what they now are. It was not thought advisable at this time to propose any material increase in salaries, and these persons were omitted from consideration. They constitute the civil service employees who are willing to do politics for their superior officers, and receive a raise in salary in return. They are opposing this amendment.

The only direct raises in salary, proposed by the amendment, affect laborers and janitors, who are raised to \$80 and \$90 per month, respectively. There are a few other incidental raises, caused by placing certain daily employees on a monthly

basis. This was necessary in order to remove them from the political influence of their superiors. The increase in expenses estimated by the expert of the Board of Supervisors is \$40,000, and as it affects 308 positions, it must be evident that this is an insignificant feature.

Another provision of the amendment will give permanent positions to the ten district foremen of street sweepers, without civil service examination. These positions have been filled "temporarily" ever since the street sweeping was assumed by the city. There seems no prospect of examinations ever being held. The street sweepers have been appointed after examination, but they are kept in politics by their foremen. If the foremen are made permanent, we believe it will be a benefit to civil service and the city. Some newspapers have erroneously stated that all temporary positions in the Board of Works were to be made permanent by the amendment, but a careful reading and comparison with civil service lists will show that the only non civil service employees affected are the ten mentioned above.

The amendment provides a plan of promotion from lower to higher rank, similar to that now prevailing in the police and fire departments. In the past, promotion in the Board of Works has been a reward for political work, and no examinations have been held. In many cases, persons who have passed no examination are made "straw bosses," and their work performed by those under them.

Charter Amendment No. 33 classifies and fixes the salary of 139 positions in the Department of Health. Of this number, 110 have been appointed after examination; 29 are political employees. As there is no prospect of an examination ever being held for these political appointees, it is deemed advisable to take them out of politics in the same manner that the Federal Government did, by making their positions permanent without examination. There are no per diem employees in this department, and the question of the advisability of changing regularly-employed per diem men to a monthly basis is not presented. The department now has 273 regular employees and 299 supernumeraries, the latter being mostly hospital employees who receive very little compensation. The main object of this amendment is to take the employees out of politics by making their positions permanent, and by giving them a chance for promotion by examination instead of by political influence.

Charter Amendment No. 34 classifies and fixes the salary of 55 employees in the Department of Electricity. They are at present all steadily employed by the month. Only six of them are political appointees. The provisions and purposes of the amendment are similar to those of the two amendments preceding it.

Charter Amendment No. 24 proposes to take the Civil Service Commission out of politics. If the commission were made independent of the Mayor, and the Board of Supervisors, there is no reason why they should not remove the 558 political appointees under the Board of Works and place them all under civil service. The amendment provides that the commissioners shall be appointed at the end of the Mayor's term, instead of at the beginning, and they can be removed only in the same manner as an elected official. Thus a new Mayor would always be held in check by a hold-over Civil Service Commission. If the commission be hostile to the Mayor, so much the better. It will then enforce the law.

In order to make this commission independent of the Supervisors, it is allowed \$15,000 annually. During one administration no appropriation was made for the expenses of holding examinations. The city is paying annually over \$700,000 to temporary political employees. If these men were taken out of politics, the city would get at least \$100,000 more work out of them.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. There is a fine opportunity for an organization to rent the second largest hall every Tuesday evening. ***

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1910.

"He that is proud eats up himself; pride is his own glass, his own trumpet, his own chronicle; and whatever praises itself but in the deed, devours the deed in the praise."—Shakespeare.

William Denman, the well-known attorney, last Friday night in the Labor Council Hall gave a very clear exposition of his reasons for advocating a Charter amendment to simplify and introduce the majority rule in municipal elections. The majority vote was against indorsement, but Mr. Denman won friends by reason of his ability and courtesy to all who asked questions.

Judge Thomas F. Graham last Tuesday refused to grant a temporary injunction against the unions of the culinary trades. He said that it was only fair that both sides should be given notice, and he set yesterday morning to hear the reasons of the unions why a restraining order should not prevail. The judge says that he has always taken this course in labor disputes. For this step he is to be congratulated.

Those organizations that will send delegates to the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor next month are reminded that it is necessary to remember that the A. F. of L. fiscal year closed with the month of September, and that the votes of delegates will be "based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30th."

The flattering reception met last week by the municipal authorities when bonds were issued for schools, hospitals and jails is gratifying. The official circular giving information about these bonds contains the following two sentences, of especial interest in view of the protracted debates early in the year on the subject: "You will note in the circular that with the issuance of these bonds (\$1,144,000) the liability of the city will only have reached about \$18,000,000. Our bonding capacity, as provided in our Charter, allows the city to bond itself to 15 per cent of its assessment roll, which roll is \$515,000,000, thus allowing a bonding limit of \$77,230,000."

A unionist called at the office of the "Labor Clarion" during the week to complain that a Mission merchant who advertised ladies' shoes bearing the label had sold a pair minus that emblem to the unionist's wife. He was advised that regardless of what anyone said, the only way to transact our end of the business was to refuse to take any article without the union label, provided it may be obtained on such article. This advice is good for all. The man who puffs a non-union cigar, or wears an unfair garment, or in other similar ways fails to respond to his opportunities, is doing more to retard the labor movement than can be imagined at first glance.

A REGRETTABLE RESIGNATION.

Trade unionists of California will regret to hear that the Rev. C. R. Brown of the First Congregational Church of Oakland has decided to present his resignation, and that his departure from the State is only a question of time.

There are too few men in the clergy who look beyond the small things—the non-essentials—and see what the labor movement is striving to do, not only for itself, but for the community at large. Those who have done this are pronounced in their advocacy of the trade union.

As a fraternal delegate to the Oakland Central Labor Council, Dr. Brown will be missed by his co-workers in the industrial field. A regular attendant at the sessions, his counsel was frequently sought on the issues that were presented from time to time. In and out of season the gentleman showed that his support of the cause was not ephemeral.

Dr. Brown told the Oakland convention of the State Federation of Labor in 1906 that he was proud to say that his garments bore the union label, and that, so far as his money went, union-made articles were always preferred. This statement was unexpected. It made an impression upon the assembled delegates, and proved the calibre of the speaker.

In sermon and on the rostrum, in debate and in private conversation, Dr. Brown has proved a champion of whom we are proud. His ability to spread the gospel of trade unionism was never denied us. The many duties of a large parish failed to cause him to neglect those larger things in which so many are interested.

Dr. Brown has contributed articles to the "Labor Clarion." These have appeared in special issues. He has shown the same grasp of our problems when wielding the pen that he has while speaking.

It is fitting that a paper of this character should express the appreciation of its constituents for the labors of the gentleman here referred to. When a man stands up straight, when he can be relied upon, when even in some unpopular moment the same consistency is shown—then we say that such a man, especially one outside of the labor movement, deserves to know that his advocacy is known of all men, and that those who recognize the helping hand are anxious to pay their tribute for services rendered.

At this writing, it is not known where Dr. Brown is going. But wherever he goes, he will carry with him the best wishes of the trade unionists of California, for he has won them for the reasons already advanced.

More men in the ranks of those outside trade unions who will investigate and learn as did Dr. Brown, would result in an auxiliary force that will do a great deal to mold an advanced public opinion and sweep away the prejudices of the accumulated ages.

THE SOUTHERN CONTROVERSY.

Last week's meeting of the strike committee showed the same earnest spirit that has been present at all the Saturday afternoon gatherings in this city. A request from George Gunrey for thirty days' leave of absence as head of the Los Angeles strike was granted, and Brother Dawson was appointed in his stead. Mr. Gunrey has done splendid work, and a rest has become imperative.

It was found necessary to retain an attorney for each of the four police courts in the city of Los Angeles. Two attorneys are attending to appeals in the Superior Court, one of whom is contesting the constitutionality of the ordinance. Legal assistance is needed in the cities of San Luis Obispo and Fresno to fight injunctions issued against unionists. Arrangements were made with Attorney George Appell to settle some of the lawyers' claims for fees, and the gentleman

gave the committee a history of the legal obstacles to overcome, advising that the best talent in the country be procured should an attempt be made to accuse the members of the strike committee of the "Times" disaster.

Communications from the organizers in the oil fields were encouraging. It was reported that competent work was impossible with the few inferior men available.

A proposition to send representatives through the east to solicit funds for the Los Angeles strikers was discussed. It was decided to have the president and secretary consider the plan, and to recommend the names of at least two men to conduct the canvass.

Some of the committeemen favored a change of meeting day from Saturday afternoon to some time more suitable to them. At the next meeting this suggestion will receive due consideration, and all are requested to attend the session tomorrow afternoon in order that their views may be obtained.

JOB HARRIMAN TALKS.

Delegates and visitors to the Labor Council last Friday evening were treated to a fine address by Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, one of the attorneys fighting the infamous picketing ordinance, and a student of economics. Mr. Harriman traced the causes of labor's struggles in the southern city. With fine sarcasm he spoke of the merchants and manufacturers who had consigned to the waste paper basket a reasonable request of other men to confer on labor conditions, and showed the illogical position they had assumed. He paid his respects to the Huntington and kindred elements who had received their millions from others, and who had built railroads through the streets that belong to the people and had added to their hoards while, at the same time, they saw that the citizens footed the bills for construction, maintenance and the dividends drawn regularly on watered and unwatered stock.

Mr. Harriman said that there was a class war on, that the line between the contending forces was clearly drawn, and that it behooved trade unionists to rally to the support of their fellows who were engaged in a combat like the one in progress in Los Angeles.

It is a long time since an orator has swayed his hearers as did Mr. Harriman. He was liberally rewarded with applause for his talk. He spoke on major things.

LOS ANGELES STRIKE REPORT.

The second partial report of the receipts and disbursements of the Los Angeles strike fund, issued by the committee in charge, has been sent to affiliated unions, accompanied by the statement of the receipts and expenses of the California State Building Trades Council.

The work of attending to the financial end of this long industrial controversy has been ably handled by the secretary's office of the Labor Council, and those who have participated deserve commendation.

Copies of this partial report may be obtained at headquarters, 316 Fourteenth street.

The total receipts from all sources from June 10th to September 24th were \$82,117.45. The total expenses for the same period were \$80,675.85, leaving a balance on hand of \$1441.60.

The sum of \$1560 was subscribed to start the grocery store in the Los Angeles Labor Temple. The disbursements up to the time the report was prepared were \$1595.57. Since that time the receipts have been growing, and the success of the co-operative plan is assured.

"I look to this spirit of honorable, proud, peaceful self-possession, this abiding wisdom of contented life, as probably one of the chief sources of great intellectual power in all ages."—Ruskin.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Deplores Rash Judgment.**

In his sermon on Sunday morning, October 16th, Rev. E. P. Ryland, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Hollywood, Los Angeles, made a brief reference to the "Times" disaster, in which he deplored the tendency of the public to a premature judgment which fixes such a crime upon innocent men or any set of men.

Speaking of the matter on Monday, Mr. Ryland explained:

"My reference was brief, for the reason that it is unusual for me to refer in the pulpit to anything outside the text of my sermon, but you may say for me that I deplore the tendency to judge men or any set of men unheard. So far, in spite of the report of the committee of investigation, there has been no proof that a crime has been committed, much less any evidence to fix the guilt. To deliberately fix, without the most careful investigation and absolute proof, such a crime upon anyone seems to me terrible. This is not a time for passion and denunciation, but for calmness and deliberation in seeking the truth and placing the responsibility. If the explosion was an accident, then those who suffered did so as the result of human carelessness; if it was an accident, no one should suffer except the guilty.

"I know my sentiments are those of the majority of the ministers of the city. As soon as passion has died down sufficiently for men to think calmly, I am certain that all fair and reasonable people will second the efforts of the clergy to bring about a fair attitude of mind on the part of the public.

"Committees of investigation have been known to make terrible mistakes. It will be time enough to punish when the crime is fixed. Meantime we can only deplore any tendency to inflame the minds of people and blind their sense of justice."

* * *

Longworth Contributes Books to Offset Prices.

"The Onlooker" in the Oakland "Enquirer" thus amusingly refers to the antics of the gentleman whose chief claim to fame is that he married the daughter of Theodore Roosevelt:

"Nicholas Longworth—known to fame as a Congressman and the husband of the Colonel's daughter—is developing signs of genius.

"The Hon. Nick, as he is affectionately if somewhat irreverently called, when harder names are not used, desires to further ornament the lower house of Congress and to give to the 'greatest legislative and most talkative body in the world' the benefit of his legislation-building ability.

"Disclosing a resourcefulness and originality of which he was unsuspected, he has left the beaten trail of ordinary campaigners and is blazing a path of his own.

"Not for him the thunderous invective of a Joe Cannon; the gum shoe methods of an Aldrich; the insurging of a La Follette; or the sonorous erudition of a Lodge.

"Not for him the kissing of babies; the warm hand-clasping and the promised reward.

"The Hon. Nick will go back to legislative halls—unless he is left at home by an unappreciative electorate—much more easily and less expensively.

"He proposes to ride into his seat on three books which cost him nothing for postage. Verily great is the power of literature and the franking privilege!

"From his exalted position Mr. Longworth has calmly surveyed his field and, like a good general, has mapped out his plan of campaign. Having done so he cast about for the proper ammunition to bring down his quarry, and the way books are raining down upon his district is enough to make postmasters consider the advisability of throwing up soft snaps.

"And will Mr. Longworth win? He will, if there is such a thing as gratitude in the breasts of his constituents.

"He can't fail, for he has offered his electors a solution of the greatest problem of the age—how to decrease the cost of living.

"The books he is distributing tell the busy housewife how to provide meals at a minimum of cost, and the man who does not cast his ballot for this benefactor of the human race is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.

"The books are entitled 'The Preparation of Vegetables for the Table,' 'On the Care of Food in the House,' and 'The Economical Use of Meat in the Homes.'

"Would that we had more Mr. Longworths among our candidates for Congress!"

* * *

Another Tale of the Jap.

Writing in an out-of-town publication, a San Francisco correspondent who does not sign his name says:

"Here is a tale of the Jap, his flower monopoly and his patriotism:

"Forty-seven of the shrewd subjects of the Mikado in the bay region control the flower trade of San Francisco. They have as a flower exchange a large hall at 327 Bush street, where their white customers are in the habit of going every morning to make their purchases. There was a time when the Jap brought his floral wares to the white man's store. That time has gone by. A few days ago these forty-seven Japanese served notice on their white customers that no more credit would be allowed. Everything has to be paid for in cash. Apparently, the only reason for this rule is that cash payments save expenses in the way of bookkeeping and collecting. The Japanese admit their losses by the credit system have been small. They simply want cash and are in a position to demand it. T. Demoto, a wide-awake fellow, appears to be the leader of this flower combine and its richest member. While he has made much money in flowers, Demoto has made more money and continues to make more by being a member of a company which has grown rich in the last few years in the new industry of importing into this country from Japan canned crab. This latter wealth has aided him in intrenching himself and other Japanese in the bay region raising flowers for the San Francisco market. Demoto is intensely patriotic, like his associates. They, together with all their Japanese workmen, each month contribute so many yen, which are regularly sent to the Japanese Defense Fund Association of Tokio. It is said this defense fund is at the service of the Government for any purpose during war times."

* * *

Stockton Proposes to Clothe Loaves.

If the movement which is now being advocated in Stockton is successful, says the California State Board of Health, that city will no longer permit its bread supply to associate promiscuously with flies and dust and door-yard pets and grimy hands while in transit from modern sanitary bakeries to the consumer.

The Stockton papers have recently published several articles which should cause the citizens of the entire State to think over the bread supply problem. There is little direct evidence to show that the careless handling of bread has been a frequent cause of spreading disease, but a progressive policy of disease prevention and cleanliness will unequivocally condemn the prevalent delivery methods. Dr. Cross and Dr. Peterson, among other residents of Stockton, recommend that to protect bread from contamination in delivery, the loaves should be inclosed in oiled paper or in paper sacks immediately after being taken out of the oven. This seems to be a practical and inexpensive solution of the problem.

FAVORS TRADE-UNION PUBLICITY.

In a letter to the labor press, President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union says:

"I have repeatedly called attention to the value of advertising. We have that value emphatically illustrated to us in each issue of every daily paper in the United States. The weekly and monthly publications accentuate the lesson. I have urged that we take a leaf out of the merchants' book, and that we in turn exploit our wares for the edification of the general public.

"Many of the reforms that now occupy the minds and activities of the economists were originated by the trades unionists. We hear much about the evils of child labor, and the indignation that was aroused at the disclosures in the Bethlehem Steel Works' investigation, where long hours not only prevailed, but also included the seven days in the week, and still continues. Only recently one of the leading churches in the country in conference in Cincinnati declared in favor of the campaign against child labor, and also for a "reasonable number" of hours of labor for the adult workman. In the political campaign that is now engrossing the attention of the country, many of the spellbinders are also lining up against child labor and in favor of the eight-hour day. Yet these two features now becoming popular with the masses were originated and carried forward by the trade unions, especially the fight against child labor. It will not be long before the campaign against government by injunction will be as popular as the crusade for the rehabilitation of the children of the country.

"If the trade unions will let the people know what they are doing in the way of sick benefit, out-of-work benefit, death benefit, tool insurance, and in a hundred other ways, there will be a rapid change from the unfavorable opinion that has been fostered and developed by Parry, Van Cleave and Kirby, and the National Association of Manufacturers, whose board of directors in session in New York the other day took occasion to condemn the International Typographical Union and attempted to connect that organization of long standing and honorable career with the explosion that wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles 'Times.'

"The newspapers, the weekly papers, the magazines, will open their columns to the history of trade unionism, to its beneficences and present-day activities, when the trade unions on their part arouse and stimulate public interest in their better side, and that better side represents 99 per cent of their work and mission."

LABOR COUNCIL VISITORS.

Last Friday night in the Labor Council were several visitors, some of whom have been regular attendants at the sessions. The doors of the central body are always open to those who care to enter, regardless of whether they are affiliated with the labor movement or not. This is a true test of democracy. Occasionally the Council goes into executive session, but very rarely.

Several students at one of the near-by theological seminaries were present last week. They expect to attend as often as possible. In addition, women from the Department of Economics of the University of California heard the debates and discussions. They have been attending for some time. These men and women are showing the right spirit. They are coming direct to the central body to hear and learn for themselves. It does not take them long to see that sincerity of purpose, marked by an effort to improve the workers' conditions, dominates the deliberations.

We are pleased to see these visitors, as well as those who may attend future sessions. Nothing but good can result to all concerned. The Labor Council conducts its affairs on broad principles. It courts publicity and welcomes all.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 21, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Kelly. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Newspaper Carriers—E. G. Harrison, vice M. McKenna, resigned. United Laborers of San Francisco—F. W. Wulner, vice P. J. Leary, retired. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Wallenstein & Frost, stating that they do not purchase the unfair Marx & Haas brand of clothing. From the Hub (Charles Keilus & Co.), stating that they have never had Marx & Haas' goods in their house. From Barbers' Union, complaining about treatment of their delegate in reporting decision of Judge Shortall. From Judge E. P. Shortall and Timothy I. Fitzpatrick, giving reasons why the wishes of Barbers' Union could not be complied with in case complained of. From Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, invitation and complimentary tickets to their eleventh anniversary ball, October 22d, Building Trades Auditorium. Referred to Label Section—From Joint Label Committee of Textile Workers—Relative to union-made underwear. From Milkers' Union, Millmen No. 422, Machinists No. 68, Housesmiths No. 78, Coopers No. 65, Stationary Firemen No. 86, Electrical Workers No. 151, Blacksmiths No. 168, Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510, Box Makers No. 152, Blacksmiths No. 316, Machine Hands No. 715, and Steam Engineers No. 64, all stating that they had adopted the resolution demanding the label, card and button, as requested by this Council. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From State Federation of Labor, giving record of Julius Kahn and position of Walter Macarthur on labor measures. Referred to Campaign Strike Committee—From Thomas C. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers, etc., stating that they would be glad to appoint an organizer for the city of Los Angeles. Referred to Executive Committee—From Joint Executive Council of Teamsters No. 7, indorsing request of Stablemen for boycott on C. Demetrak, Front Street Stable. From Stable Employees, asking for an extension of provisions of requested boycott on C. Demetrak. From Bill Posters' Union No. 44, inclosing proposed wage scale and agreement. Referred to Upholsterers' Union—From Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, complaining that union Upholsterers were working with non-members of their craft. A communication was received from Coopers No. 131, stating that in future there would be only one union in San Francisco, and that would be Coopers' Union No. 65, the two unions having amalgamated; the secretary was ordered to comply with the communication and rearrange the accounts of said union. Communication from Margaret Leavy, member of Actors' Union No. 4 of Chicago, Ill., complaining about treatment accorded her by local theatre; on motion the secretary was directed to investigate. From New Method Laundry, stating that they had referred the ruling of the Council, to the effect that the fireman must be placed in that institution, to the Laundry Owners' Association; after some discussion it was moved to instruct the secretary to cite the proprietor of that laundry to appear before the executive committee Monday evening next, and find out his reasons for not employing a member of the Firemen's Union, in accordance with decision of the Council; motion carried.

Resolutions were read from Pile Drivers No. 77, requesting Council to indorse proposed bond issue of \$9,000,000 for San Francisco harbor improvements; on motion, the resolutions were adopted.

The secretary submitted an account of Labor Day ticket fund, showing the receipts from the sale of tickets to be \$1594.25, less percentage granted to B. B. Rosenthal. On motion this was referred to the trustees for auditing.

Special Order of Business for 9 p. m.—Consideration of resolutions requesting boycott on the "Call" was taken up. Delegate Bonsor (Solicitors' Union) stated that he heard that steps were under way to adjust this matter, and that it might await the outcome of conferences; he moved that the matter be postponed for two weeks, to be made a special order of business for Friday, November 4th, at 9:30 p. m.; motion carried.

President Kelly introduced Attorney Job Harriman, who addressed the Council on the Los Angeles situation. Brother Harriman called attention of the delegates to the fact that this fight in Los Angeles was a war to the end, and that the unionists of San Francisco must help to carry it on. His splendid address was enthusiastically applauded by the delegates (see remarks elsewhere in "Labor Clarion").

The Special Order of Business, namely, the consideration of Charter amendments, was then taken up. The committee reported favorably on Charter Amendment No. 1, \$5,000,000 bond issue for Panama-Pacific International Exposition; on motion, report was concurred in and amendment indorsed.

Charter Amendment No. 2 changing method of appointing Board of Trustees to Public Library. The committee made no recommendation. The Council having previously acted upon this matter, it was moved that amendment be indorsed; motion carried.

Charter Amendment No. 3 changing the provisions relating to levying of taxes was, on motion, laid over one week for further consideration.

Charter Amendment No. 4 relating to the acquisition of public utilities was recommended favorably by the committee, and, on motion, same was indorsed.

Charter Amendment No. 5 providing for printing of official advertising in "Municipal Record," was reported favorably by the committee, and, on motion, same was indorsed.

Charter Amendment No. 6 providing for initiative, referendum and recall; the committee recommended indorsement, and, on motion, same was laid over for one week for further consideration.

Charter Amendment No. 7 provides for the new primary election system, modeled on that existing in Berkeley and other cities; the committee recommended the indorsement of this amendment; it was the subject of protracted debate. Attorney William Denman, proposer of the new system of election, was present and was granted the floor to explain to the delegates the merits of the amendment. Objections were made by several of the delegates to the amendment on the ground that it did not permit of equal rights. A vote being taken on the committee's recommendation that it be indorsed, the report of the committee was not adopted, by a vote of 16 in favor, 122 against.

It was moved to adjourn to meet Sunday afternoon next for the further consideration of these amendments; amended, that further consideration of the amendments be made a special order of business next Friday evening at 9 p. m.; amendment carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts and Expenses—Total receipts, \$1990.25. Total expenses, \$107.40.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

SHE FOLLOWED THE RECIPE.

Mr. Recentmarrie (who has plunged a spoon into dish, preparatory to helping to the pudding): "Why, Mary, I feel some hard, smooth, round things in the dish; I wonder what they can be?" Mrs. Recentmarrie: "Why, they're eggs, John; there are six, just as the recipe says."

Hansen & Elrick
FURNISHERS
HATTERS
353 MONTGOMERY
766 MARKET
1105 FILLMORE

If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th.

Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

Patronize Home Industry

ask for

G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St.,
Opp. Stockton St.



CARROLL CRAWFORD

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up.

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

BARBAROUS AMERICA.**The Doctrine of Contributory Negligence.**

By Robert Hunter.

The doctrine of fellow servant is very important. It means that when any man enters the employ of a great corporation he becomes responsible for all the stupidity, carelessness or recklessness of all his fellow servants.

He doesn't choose his fellow servants. They are chosen for him, but he assumes all the personal risk which comes from working with them.

There is still another doctrine which the law advances to do the injured out of justice.

And this doctrine is called the doctrine of contributory negligence, and "it is dramatized once for all," says William Hard, "in the case of Smith of Seligman.

"Smith, an engineer for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, started off to get some sleep. He was called back by the master mechanic.

"There was a train of oranges that had to be hauled to Pinto. Smith objected. He said he felt unable to handle an engine. The master mechanic insisted. It was an urgent case. Smith climbed back on his engine.

"Smith reached Pinto at three o'clock that afternoon. At half past eight in the evening he was on his way back to Winslow.

"It was then that he committed his act of contributory negligence. He got into a collision.

"He had been on duty thirty hours and thirty minutes. He fell into a doze. He forgot just where he was. He ought to have run his train at that point off the main track onto a side track. He forgot about it. And in the midst of his contributory negligence another train ran into him.

"Smith's right hand was badly crushed, and its subsequent use for the purpose of his trade was rendered impossible. He had made the mistake of dropping off to sleep after more than thirty hours of continuous work.

"The Court of Appeals of Texas did not condone Smith's offense. The Court admitted that in Arizona, where the accident happened, there was a law forbidding railway companies to work their employees more than sixteen hours at a stretch. Under that law, when a man had worked sixteen hours, he was entitled to enjoy nine hours' rest.

"The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe had kept Smith at work for almost twice the legal length of time. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was a law breaker.

"But Smith was a contributory negligent and hopelessly careless person. His real character was exposed by the court.

"The allegation," said the court, "that the laws of Arizona prohibit railway companies from working their employees for more than sixteen consecutive hours does not excuse the contributory negligence of the appellant (Smith) which arose from his working such a length of time that he was unfitted for business. He knew his physical condition far better than the railroad company could have known it, and he cannot excuse his carelessness in falling asleep on his engine. The petition presents a clear case of appellant (Smith) having been hurt through his own negligence in stopping his engine on the main line instead of taking a siding as he should have done."

Now that's the whole story. It's the law. It's the doctrine of contributory negligence.

Smith ought to have known better. Think of a man running an engine along the main line when he was asleep!

But the courts know their business. Smith got no sympathy from them. It was contributory negligence that Smith did, and it was his own fault. And, anyway, it's the law.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Thrust and Parry

"With John Kirby, Jr., in the chair, the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers on October 14th placed the blame of the blowing up of the Los Angeles 'Times' building on the International Typographical Union. Resolutions were passed condemning the I. T. U. for its alleged responsibility in the destruction of the plant, and at the same time resolutions extending sympathy to its owner, General Harrison Gray Otis, were adopted unanimously."—Press dispatch.

It is to be presumed that the attitude of the N. A. of M. was based on the long fight carried on by the printing trades against the "Times." On what other ground the old trade organization could be attacked passes comprehension. In the contest against the "open shop" under the guise of "industrial freedom," the printers have spent scores of thousands of dollars, and have paid men to combat the Otis doctrine in every legitimate way. That there was no personal feeling in this controversy is shown by the willingness of the Los Angeles Typographical Union to aid Mr. Otis in getting out his paper, and in helping the non-unionists to secure employment. Viciousness in speech does not appeal to the American people. To charge the International Typographical Union with responsibility for the disaster, long before the facts are known, is a crime that should cause a feeling of revulsion on the part of fair-minded readers. The "open shop" means the non-union shop, and the latter typifies the bondage of the workers, accompanied by low wages and all that makes for inability to protect those who work for wages. This is history, made in part by the National Association of Manufacturers, and is the reason why all crafts and callings urge the union.

"At the present time organized labor has no legal standing whatever. Its demands are overwhelming, relating not only to monopoly of industry, but to dominance in politics and in special privileges under legislation, but at the same time it refuses to make itself responsible even in the smallest degree. We have yet to hear that any union has consented to incorporation and thereby to assume legal responsibility for its own contracts."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

If the trade union has no legal standing, then it must be a myth that the A. F. of L. officials are in the shadow of jail, that the hatters are losing their homes and savings, and that the courts are deciding with monotonous regularity against the "illegal combinations" of men and women organized for self protection against combined capital. Though unions are not in favor of incorporation, that does not prevent them from suffering the penalties referred to. It is only necessary to name the officers or some of the members of an organization to attain the result desired by our opponents. We have fought monopoly and special privilege—that is the main reason why there are trade unions all over the world.

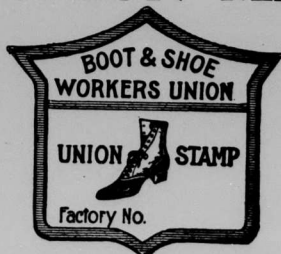
UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!**Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



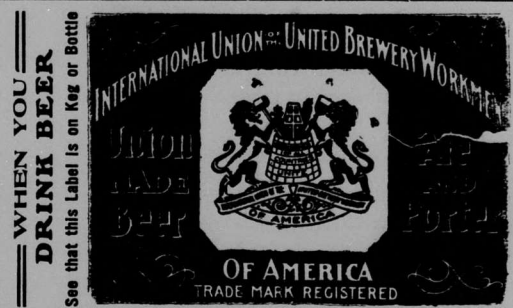
246 SUMMER STREET

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Oct., Orange on White.

Summerfield & Haines**UNION-MADE CLOTHING**

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



Notes in Union Life

The death of the following unionists is chronicled during the past few days: Frederick C. Chandler of the plasterers, John W. Nourse and Emanuel Blake of the carpenters (No. 22), M. I. Gordon of the gas workers, August Johnson of the Alaska fishermen, Fred Wilson of the painters, William T. Harrington and Samuel Snyder of the marine engineers, Max Busch of the musicians, and John T. Walsh of the riggers and stevedores.

President D. D. Sullivan of the California State Federation of Labor has been named as one of the directors of Sacramento's Chamber of Commerce.

The bakers and confectioners will celebrate their silver jubilee by means of an entertainment and ball to be given in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore, on Saturday evening, November 12th.

An international officer of the cigar makers has been arrested in Tampa, Florida, where every effort is being made to break up the union. The local craftsmen are paying an assessment for the benefit of their fellows, and contributions for this worthy cause will be welcome. Another way to help is to insist upon the famous blue label.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the State Federation of Labor continues to do excellent work in the southern part of the States. He knows the labor movement, and has that personality which attracts people.

International President Joseph F. Valentine addressed Tuesday night's meeting of the molders. R. W. Burton will take John I. Nolan's place as business agent during Mr. Nolan's absence in the east attending the meetings of the international executive board in Cincinnati.

An assessment has been levied by the mailers to entertain the delegates and visitors to their convention next year. There will be more or less co-operation with the printers in making the arrangements.

The stereotypers and electrotypers promise to make their San Francisco convention in 1911 the best ever, and there is no doubt that the promise will be kept.

The beer bottlers will give a benefit in their Capp street hall on Saturday evening, November 12th, to assist a disabled member.

Miss Sarah S. Hagan is enjoying a vacation at the Springs. She certainly deserved the relaxation from official duties, which have been especially arduous since the work of the secretary's office was increased by the Los Angeles strike and the payment of assessments.

The laundry wagon drivers have joined the Joint Council of Teamsters.

Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer of the Woman's Union Label League, delivered an eloquent address last week before the Woman's Assembly. She described the need of supervision over women's work, because of their disadvantages in industrial life, and the union label was favored as a medium of great assistance.

The machinists have donated \$500 to the grocery store in the Los Angeles Labor Temple, and large sums are contributed weekly to the strikers north and south.

Asiatic restaurants are beginning to invade the east. As soon as our friends there realize just what the competition means, there will be a revision of the "brotherly love" doctrine.

C. J. Deseda has been elected recording secretary of the milk wagon drivers. Weekly assessments of \$70 are being paid to the Los Angeles strikers. Memorial resolutions have been adopted upon the death of John P. Sarmento, who was killed by a taxicab.

Printing pressmen and assistants ask that friends remember that the Schmidt Lithograph Company is operating under a non-union system.

ADDITIONAL OPPOSITION REASONS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Urge your friends to vote against "Revenue and Taxation" Constitutional Amendment No. 1. It is an attempt to make a fundamental change in our tax system, based on a secret investigation. Prof. Plehn, in writing, refused to give any one access to the reports of the public service corporations on which the amendment is based. No change in the tax laws in favor of these corporations should be made without the people being fully informed.

The system proposed has been wholly in operation in but four States. Two of them, Michigan and Wisconsin, after fifty years' experience, have abandoned it, and adopted the ad valorem system, similar to that existing in California. As a result of the change in these two States, the taxes paid by railroads doubled. Yet we are asked to adopt their abandoned percentage-of-gross-receipts plan in California.

The change in Michigan was achieved after a long fight by Senator La Follette, then Governor. He exposed the methods by which railroads and other public service corporations escaped taxation under the old system. The railroads opposed him on the same grounds that they ask us to adopt that system in California, that "It is so simple and easy."

In Maine, the third State, the Tax Commission has recommended that the gross-receipts plan be given up, and the ad valorem system, the same as is now used in California, be adopted.

Thus, the system the people of California are asked to adopt has proven a failure in three out of four States in which it has been in use for from thirty to fifty years.

The proposed amendment is not necessary to separate State from local taxation. Section 2, Article XIII of the Constitution provides for income taxes. Separation can be accomplished by this section. The proposed Amendment No. 1 would exempt public service corporations from it, and leave all others subject to it. A dozen States levy income taxes against railroads, in addition to other taxes.

Our present law, as the property is already taxed, does not tax California securities. This makes investment in them more profitable than in other States or foreign securities, to the amount of the tax. Because of this, California capital has remained in the State, and we have been financially independent. The proposed amendment will tax banks irrespective of where their money is invested. California capital will then flow into the Wall street whirlpool of speculation, and every panic emanating therefrom will bring ruin to us. The proposed system will cause banks to lessen their assets, send their money out of the State, thus reducing our available capital, raise interest, and hamper the progress and development of California.

The fixing of a rigid and inflexible tax rate, or percentage of income, to be paid as a tax, which will prevent the expansion of the rate to meet the needs of the State, is a menace and a danger to the progress of California. The proposed system will make it to the interest of public service corporations to prevent the development of the activities of the State. Should new duties arise, they will prevent the State from undertaking them, forcing them and the expense on the counties and cities.

These corporations will bring about a cramping and penurious management of existing State institutions, which will render it unable to fulfill the sacred trust of the care of the insane and feeble-minded and the correction of criminals. A large and important body of taxpayers will have no interest in the management of cities and counties, and become interested solely in hampering the progress of the State.

There should be no constitutional limitation on

the power of the State to tax any class of taxpayers; no obstructions to the improvement of our tax laws. No tax system is perfect. Correction of error should be easy. The Kentucky Tax Commission found advantageous changes impossible, because of the restrictive constitution. Lawson Purdy, tax commissioner of New York and vice-president of the International Tax Association, says: "One of the best features any tax system can have is susceptibility to easy modification, and one of the worst is a condition of crystallization."

Why crystallize California's tax laws in favor of public service corporations?

Frost: "Are the descriptions of scenery in Bestseller's novel good?" Snow: "Great! The best I ever skipped."

Removal Sale!



We have leased a new location at 716 Market Street near 3rd.

Will move on or about December 1st, 1910. MUST DISPOSE of all our present stock of Woolens at once, REGARDLESS OF PROFIT.

All garments are made in our own workshop by our own force of skilled Union Mechanics working exclusively for us by the week.



Order your suit today and get the pick of the choicest patterns.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Now at 7th & Market

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 O'clock

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

THE CURSE OF DRUDGERY.

By Arthur H. Dodge.

A young lady, employed as a typist, is copying letters on the top floor of a San Francisco skyscraper. Just around the corner a man is picking chickens in a basement. Both are drudges. Why? Because each worker is using over and over, and over again, the same groups of muscles and the same mental faculties. Their work, though skilled, is very limited in its range.

It cannot be urged that because the typist is able to write, let us say, eighty words a minute, that she is engaged in work requiring greater skill than that employed by the poultry man. To kill a chicken, and "dry-pick" it in sixty seconds, also requires skill. Two facts we wish to make clear, and both are important: First—Each of these workers is being paid, principally, for speed. Second—Their tasks are performed with clock-like monotony, and, consequently, are without originality.

What is true of typists and chicken-pickers is also true of dishwashers, "silvermen," vegetable men and oyster openers in restaurants; bread bakers who generally work in basements; "split-ters" in slaughter houses, who, with a cleaver, split the carcasses of cattle, sheep and hogs into equal halves; men in fertilizing works engaged in roasting the bones and condensing the blood of slaughtered animals; mangle workers in laundries; waist and sleeve finishers in dressmaking establishments; tailors who work exclusively on coats, vests or pants; copyists, stenographers and the majority of accountants in offices. And let us not forget that immense army of factory operatives whose lives are passed among flying belts and pulleys.

Industry has become so specialized that a thorough knowledge of a trade or vocation is no longer essential; and the result has been to reduce a large percentage of wage earners to drudgery. Specialized drudgery, if that term suits you any better. And now let us briefly consider the effect of this drudgery upon the nerves of its victims.

Drudgery is Nerve-Racking.

The minute sub-division of labor in nearly every calling has developed abnormal speed. In time this is apt to cause excessive irritability, often ending in some acute nervous disorder. For one cannot, month after month, and year after year, draw upon limited groups of nerve cells without greatly depleting them of vitality.

Perhaps a visit to any large restaurant will give us a clearer insight into the true nature of specialized drudgery, which may be epitomized in one word—hurry.

Recently, during the lunch hour, I, with some friends, visited a leading cafe on Market street. Passing through a large, well-ventilated dining room, we entered a very hot, smoky kitchen. A dozen distracting noises at once claimed our attention. With a crash a "silverman" dumped a large wire basket filled with a hundred knives, forks and spoons onto a drain board, preparatory to drying them. A waiter, returning from the dining room with a tray full of dishes, slipped and fell on the greasy floor; another crash. What a clattering of plates and klinking of glasses came from one corner of the kitchen where half-a-dozen dishwashers were at work!

"No more coffee," shrieked some one.

"Gimme the fried oysters before the customer walks out," shouted a waiter; and the chef scolded a subordinate for being late with the mashed potatoes. How the drudges scurried and perspired in their frantic haste to serve a hungry public!

We can never forget the hoarse, quick cries of those waiters, and we wondered how the broilers, fryers, roasters and entree cooks were able to distinguish their respective orders in all this uproar. For, unlike the linotype operator, the cook

has no "copy" to refer to. The orders must be remembered, regardless of how quickly they are given, and the cook also has to remember to whom the orders belong. A fry cook or a broiler, during a day's work, is often obliged to remember as high as four hundred orders, many of them being mixed orders. Think of the mental strain one of these culinary workers must go through with in a year. Then there is the trying nature of cookery to be considered—three seconds of over-cooking will ruin a soft omelette or a rasher of bacon; and every housewife knows how quickly toast will burn. Eleven hours daily in a hot kitchen, often in a basement where the thermometer registers 150 degrees Fahrenheit! Is it any wonder many cooks become irritable and crave stimulants?

Nor is it strange that factory operatives also crave stimulants, because everywhere modern drudgery is the same. It is the constant demand for speed that causes overworked nerves—"the innumerable little lives"—to cry out for whisky.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Ward Beecher once said: "Work is not a curse, but drudgery is."

More Working Opportunities Needed.

Is there a remedy for an economic system that compels so many men and women to take up drudgery, and pass their lives in performing tasks which become almost automatic in their simplicity, and which in the end must stunt both mind and body?

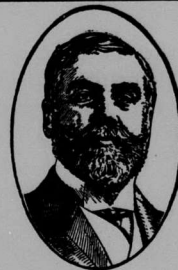
The followers of Henry George, generally called Single Taxers, or land value taxers, believe that the evils of drudgery may be lessened by abolishing land speculation and bringing idle lands and idle hands together. With landlordism, or land capitalism, done away with, working opportunities would become so plentiful that men possessing ambition and average intelligence would no longer be obliged to follow drudgery. Let us briefly examine the claims of the Single Taxers so that we may determine whether their theory be sound.

In the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Napa and Salinas Valleys in this State are millions of acres that are being withheld from use. These lands are adapted to agriculture, mining, grazing, fruit and lumbering. The Sin-

gle Taxers say that if these idle lands were taxed so high that speculators would be forced to either use them, or let them go to those who would, that men who then worked at drudgery would do so from choice and not from necessity.

"But how would this help the man without capital," asks a kitchen drudge.

If valuable building sites in our large cities, and all the coal mines and timber claims throughout the United States and Canada, were thrown open to capital and labor, the demand for workmen would soon exceed the supply, and then wage earners could ask for the full product of

**BLISS**
says—

The most desirable thing in the world is Health. It insures happiness, contentment and prosperity.

Health is secured by all who use Bliss Native Herbs, the herbal remedy for blood, liver and kidneys.

It banishes Rheumatism—overcomes Constipation—expels Malaria—masters Dyspepsia—makes rich, red blood. It is a tonic—a health-builder.

More than eight million boxes have given health to the world. A box contains 200 tablets for \$1.00 and a money-back Guarantee.

Ask the Bliss agent about Bliss Native Herbs. Learn of those who have used the remedy in your neighborhood. Buy a box today and be healthy. None genuine unless my portrait is on the box. The authorized Bliss agent is

MRS. M. KLAUSS

Residence, 122 Precita Avenue
Off Mission, bet. 27th and 28th.

**OUR TIMELY PURCHASE**

Of the Entire Over-Production of a Foremost Clothing Manufacturer
Enables Us to Put

ON SALE
MEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS and OVERCOATS AT **\$17.25**
ABSOLUTE \$20 AND \$25 VALUES



their labor. The drudge would do well to remember that it is the man out of a job, and not the "boss," who invariably lowers wages. Eliminate the jobless man and we would no longer witness such an anomaly as wealth creators without wealth. This truth was forcibly demonstrated during the great land boom that swept over Southern California during the years 1887-8. Wages were very high, and drudges became very scarce in Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego. Increased working opportunities, in other words, lots of jobs, made it unnecessary in those days for a white man to work thirteen hours a day peeling potatoes in some gloomy basement under a restaurant.

What would happen to the 14,500,000 acres owned by Miller & Lux in California if this land was taxed so high that it would no longer pay to devote an area the size of a State to raising a few cattle? Would not thousands of factory drudges rush to these virgin acres just as they have done in the past whenever an Indian reservation has been opened to settlers?

"But we have no machinery," says the factory drudge.

Neither did your early New England ancestors possess machinery, unless a handful of household furniture, a couple of horses and a wagon and a plow can be termed machinery. And yet the lack of machinery did not prevent the pioneer from clearing away forests, tilling the soil, or hunting, trapping and fishing.

But the pioneer owned the lands on which he lived, and that is quite a different thing from living on somebody else's land and paying rent. Surrounded as you are by machinery, you drudges have forgotten that the same land, the same forests and the same streams are here today. We have allowed speculators to fence in Nature's storehouse, and insofar as these wonderful opportunities are of any use to mankind, they may as well be located at the North Pole.

Thirty-five estates in California own 18,326,055 acres, the greater part of which is being held for future generations to make valuable. This acreage more than equals the total area of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It almost causes brain fag to think of the carpenters, blacksmiths and teamsters that would be needed if 18,326,055 acres were thrown open to men and women who wanted real homes and not rented places.

"But people who have been employed for years in factories, kitchens and offices, are unfitted for any other kind of work."

The memorable San Francisco fire and earthquake of 1906 showed the absurdity of this argument, so often advanced by the Dismal Economists. In three days the Pacific Coast metropolis had been reduced to ashes. Thousands of tents had to be immediately erected to shelter the destitute; thousands of "shacks" had to be built to serve as temporary stores and hotels; streets completely filled with debris had to be cleared; broken water, gas and sewer mains had to be repaired; and miles and miles of overhead trolley wires had to be installed. In times of great emergency, men are compelled to take up new lines of work, and in a remarkably short time the drudges learned rough carpentry and the art of harnessing mules to dump carts.

With farming land, mining land and timber claims opened up to those who wished to use natural opportunities, we would soon see the men who worked as "earthquake carpenters" after the San Francisco disaster, swarming into California's fertile valleys. And many a weary female drudge would follow.

Chief: "Tell me, sir, why you have so utterly failed to get a clue to this crime?" Detective: "'Taint my fault. The reporters are down on me, an' they won't tell me nothing!"

If all the Men
in San Francisco
wore our

\$15

Union-Made
Guaranteed
Suits
AND
Overcoats

How Much Better the
City Would Look

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Store
Market at 4th Street

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program for next week reaches the highest standard of vaudeville. Lionel Barrymore and McKee Rankin will appear in a sketch based upon a timely topic, called "The White Slaver," written by Mr. Barrymore. The Old Soldier Fiddlers, who are genuine veterans of the Civil War, will be an interesting incident of the coming bill. Frank Morrell, who is now called "The California Boy," will appear in "The Singing Minstrel." The Gus Onlaw Trio, Parisian wire performers, have a wide-world reputation, and the offering they will present will be entirely new. Next week will terminate the engagements of Willard Simms and Co. in "Flinchers' Furnished Flat," Spissell Bros. & Co. in "The Continental Waiter," and Madison and Thurber, and Augusta Glose in her pianologue, spoken songs and imitations of types.

"Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy."—Franklin.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Imperial Cash Store, 225 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Frank Mooney died last Wednesday morning, October 26th. He was born in Ireland seventy years ago, and joined Eureka Typographical Union in 1861. Excepting for a few months spent in Sacramento, Mr. Mooney was on No. 21's roll continuously from the year named. He was one of the "old guard" of the newspaper section, and worked on the "Call" and "Examiner" for a long time. The last type he set was in the office of the Sunset Publishing House. The funeral will be held under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, of which fraternal organization the deceased was an enthusiastic member. His son, Frank Mooney, Jr., belongs to Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24. He has the sympathy of all who knew his father, whose death removes a man of sterling worth and genial disposition.

The regular meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, October 30th, in the Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Remember, and remember again, that the new law prohibits the issuance of attendance checks after 2 o'clock. The gavel falls at 1 o'clock. There is more than the usual amount of business to be transacted, and it is expected that a large attendance will represent No. 21.

A letter from W. C. Williams of Durban, Natal, to W. J. White says that Sam Murray, author of "From Clime to Clime," is in South Africa. He will leave there for India. After paying his respects to Constantinople, Sam expects to return to Europe via the Suez Canal, and will call on Germany, France and England before returning to New York. Mr. Murray is expected back in San Francisco long before the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings are completed.

President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union paid San Francisco a flying visit last Thursday, October 20th. He conferred with the executive officers. Mr. Lynch spent a short time in Los Angeles before coming to the metropolis, and left for home by way of the southern States.

Five hundred and eighty votes were cast in San Francisco in last week's referendum on the proposed amendments to the constitution of the International Typographical Union. The first proposition to make the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer \$3000 per annum was lost by a vote of 193 for, 386 against. The second proposition to establish a graduated burial benefit and place the I. T. U. dues on a flat basis was carried by a vote of 315 for, 263 against. The third proposition to require the Home agent to attend but one meeting of the board of trustees during his tenure of office was carried—361 for, 190 against.

The ball of last Saturday evening was a success. The attendance was good, the music excellent, and the various committees were alert to see that guests received that attention due them. Tasteful decorations improved the appearance of Dreamland Rink. A hearty vote of thanks is due those committeemen who gave of their time freely for weeks preceding the evening of October 22d, for it is certainly deserved. It would occupy too much space to mention names here, but the faithful always receive their reward. A report will be made to the union on the financial end, although it will probably be a few days before all the returns for the sales of tickets are in.

A theatre party will be given at the Oakland Orpheum by the cross-bay printers and their friends on the evening of Monday, November 7th. The proceeds will be devoted toward entertaining the delegates and visitors to the coming convention on what will be known as Oakland Day.

Chris Freeman is not in good condition. He is up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, near Dutch Flat.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Blindry Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers, No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.
Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.
Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.
Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.
Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.
Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Pavers, No. 13—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.
Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.
Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, candidate for president on the Equal Rights ticket in 1884 and 1888, celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday last Monday, October 24th. Mrs. Lockwood is president of the Woman's National Press Association, still practices law before the United States courts, and is as enthusiastic an advocate of woman's suffrage as can be found in the country.

A wife given one-third of her husband's weekly salary! Surely we are progressing. A new law in Switzerland has just passed compelling this very thing. "That is a step in the right direction," said a prominent woman of our nation. "Every woman should have some economic value. A man would have to pay a housekeeper one-third of his weekly wages to run his home for him properly. Why shouldn't he pay it to his wife? The woman who keeps house is earning a salary just as much as the business woman who works down town—but she doesn't always get it."

When Julia Ward Howe died on October 17th, the loss affected the people of the world. During her long life of ninety-one years, Mrs. Howe had contributed liberally to the progressive movements of different decades. She was known best, perhaps, as author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." In addition, she wrote many books and poems of exceptional merit. She was a founder of the New England Suffrage Club in 1869, and the Woman's Peace Association in London in 1872. She was president of the women's branch of the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. In 1851-1853 Mrs. Howe assisted her husband in publishing an anti-slavery paper called the "Boston Commonwealth." As a public speaker and lecturer, the deceased held high rank. An exchange says: "What an absurdity to say that women like Julia Ward Howe are not as capable and as worthy to cast the ballot as the immigrant who has been coached by a corrupt politician to answer the necessary questions and get his naturalization papers, or the foreign workmen, ignorant even of our language, who are fraudulently naturalized and driven to the polls in herds by the corrupt alliance of politicians and big business."

A little Russian woman filled a niche in the life of the teeming tenement districts of New York City. She was called "Mother Frank," and made it her business, as she had done for the last twenty-five years, to care for the sick and those in trouble. So unostentatiously did the "Mother" work, that her fame grew as a result of her goodness. When she decided to leave New York and go back to Europe, she was followed by the prayers of thousands who had either benefited by her ministrations, or who had known of her uplifting efforts.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, October 24th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Harry Samuels and N. LoForto were admitted to membership by examination. Transfers deposited by Vincent Nigro, Local No. 241; Mrs. L. S. King, Local No. 2; Francis E. Crowhurst, Local No. 76. Application of J. H. Todd laid over for one week. Transfers withdrawn by Chas. Weiss, Local No. 74, and Donaldo Landucca, Local No. 12. Resigned: Valesca Schorht. Transfer cards annulled: Harry K. Bellgardt; Mrs. J. M. Fernald, Local No. 210; Sophie Akounine, Local No. 76; Herman H. Day, Local No. 375. Reinstated to membership in good standing: E. Larkin, E. Ginarini, W. A. Keyt, A. Hirsch, T. D. Herzog, F. C. Heinemann, A. V. Olmo, C. Nelson and L. W. McGlaughlin.

Mr. Frank Pallma, Local No. 10, Chicago, musical director Rock and Fulton Co., was reported playing a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum Theatre.

G. H. Wiesman, Local No. 161, reported playing at the Savoy.

Earl Schwartz, musical director Local No. 9, Fred Whittier, Local No. 9, Rud Kovesy, Local

No. 310, Ralph Munro, Local No. 2, Frank Cook, Local No. 259, all members of the Three Twins Co., are reported playing at the Columbia.

The committee on the anniversary celebration has been discharged, and a new committee will be appointed.

A. J. Haywood and James Green have been appointed delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Julius Haug has returned from Brussels, Belgium, where he has been for several years past. He is looking fine, and his many friends are glad to see him at headquarters again.

Strike assessments, 25 cents per week, are now due and payable. Members are requested to pay the same promptly.

List of members who are exempt from dues and assessments, having been twenty-five years a member of Local No. 6, and over sixty years of age: T. Eisfeldt, A. Munoz, H. Harris, A. Spadina, A. Lombardo, A. Dowland, J. Wenzel, J. C. Bartman, J. Keller, M. Solano, T. Gilman, W. Delaney, C. C. Henke, A. Wetterman, C. Schernstein, I. Franck, L. Homier, C. T. Schuppert, M. M. Blum, Robt. Uhlig and F. Dellepiane.

The adjourned session of the October meeting of the union will be called at 11 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, November 3d, for the purpose of revising the price list for 1911. Members are requested to attend.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 MISSION STREET

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

Members will be pleased to know that the wife of Harry von der Mehden presented him with a 10-lb. baby girl at 11 a. m. Thursday, October 20th. Both the mother and baby are doing fine, and Harry thinks the baby has added two pounds to his weight already.

The following official letter from the 1910 Admission Day Festival Committee is a pleasure to read:

"San Francisco, Sept. 24, 1910.

"To the officers and members of the Musicians' Union. Gentlemen: On behalf of the music committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West 9th of September Festival Committee, I wish to thank you for your able assistance, and the many courtesies extended to us in making our festival a great success.

"I have not heard a single complaint or unfavorable comment or criticism from any source as far as the musical portion of our festival is concerned, and I take this means of thanking you, and especially your president, Mr. Chas. Cassasa, your secretary, Mr. Slissman, and international representative, Mr. Borgel, as these gentlemen gave us much advice and assistance in bringing our festival to a successful issue. We want you to feel that we fully appreciate their efforts and are grateful for their assistance.

"Respectfully yours,

"WM. D. HYNES,

"Chairman Music Committee,

"N. S. G. W. Festival Committee."

GARMENT FINISHING.

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant writes that garment finishing is the worst type of tenement work. She continues:

"Ninety-five per cent of the so-called home finishing done in New York City is done by Italians. A day's wages for the united work of a family do not usually exceed 60 to 70 cents in this trade; they may be much less, but are never much more. The work varies from pulling bastings—that is usually the task of the babies—and sewing buttons, to putting in linings of coats and trousers, sewing in sleeves and blind stitching the bottoms of trousers. The garments themselves vary from the cheapest 'ready-made' goods to the most expensive 'custom-made' goods; for not only wholesale manufacturers, but in some degree fashionable tailors, employ tenement labor. The industry is generally carried on in one of the most congested and unsanitary parts of New York—the Italian district of the lower East Side—where the large families live and work on the narrow edge of starvation, in very small, dark, three-roomed apartments, in the midst of tuberculosis and other diseases. The garments lie on dirty floors in the midst of the swarming family day by day, and are used as bedding at night."

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Help Home Industry

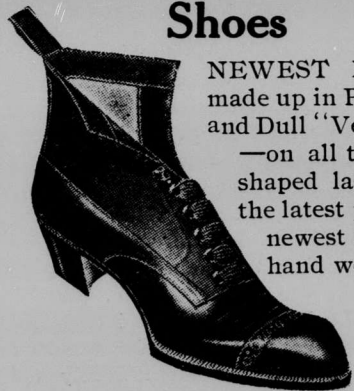
Wear San Francisco Made Shoes.

Help Keep the Money at Home.

Help to keep our local Union Shoemakers steadily employed. Every dollar that you spend to help pay the wages of your fellow workman—directly and indirectly helps you. The more work they have, the more work you have—it's simply a case of demand and supply. LET US ALL STAND TOGETHER for the cause of "Home Industry" and "Unionism"—and another thing—you will find San Francisco Union-Made Shoes will Look as Well, Fit as Well and Wear Better than any other shoes. WHY NOT TRY A PAIR OF HOME-MADE SHOES?

We Illustrate Some Splendid Styles Below:

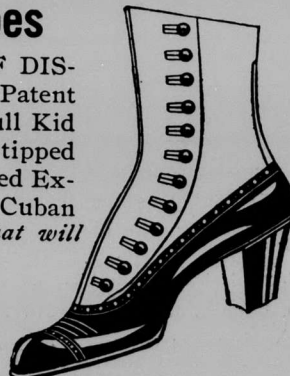
Men's "Home-Made" Shoes



NEWEST MODELS, made up in Patent Colt and Dull "Velvet Calf"—on all the newest shaped lasts—in all the latest patterns—newest styles—hand welt soles.

\$3⁵⁰ UNION STAMPED \$4⁰⁰

Women's "Home-Made" Shoes



A STYLE OF DISTINCTION—Patent Colt Vamps, Dull Kid Tops—"Drop" tipped toes—Hand Sewed Extension Soles—Cuban Heels—a shoe that will appeal to the particular dresser.

\$3⁵⁰ UNION STAMPED \$3⁵⁰